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## PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

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*Psychologische Schulversuche mit Angabe der Apparate.* HOFLEER und WITASEK. Barth, Leipzig, 1900. pp. viii+30.

The above is, we believe, the first collection of elementary psychological experiments published in German. It consists of directions for seventy-five simple experiments, and is designed for use in gymnasia, normal schools, and similar institutions where students begin the subject. For the sake of having some systematic order of presentation the authors have followed the *Psychologie* of Höfler, and cross references are made to both the larger and smaller forms of that work. The experiments have all proved their value in actual teaching, and can be performed with a minimum of apparatus—a considerable number without any. Several are new in form and a few in substance. A list of standard apparatus (with prices as furnished by W. J. Rohrbeck's Nachfolger, Wien I., Kärntnerstr. 59) is appended. The collection is one that should prove valuable to any one engaged in teaching elementary psychology. E. C. S.

*On a Flicker Photometer.* OGDEN N. ROOD. Science, N. S. VII, 1898, 757-759.

*On Color Blindness: On the Application of the Flicker Photometer to the Quantitative Study of Color Blindness.* OGDEN N. ROOD. *Ibid.*, 785-786.

*On the Flicker Photometer.* OGDEN N. ROOD. American Journal of Science, Ser. 4, VIII (1899), 194-198.

*On Color-vision and the Flicker Photometer.* OGDEN N. ROOD. *Ibid.*, 258-260.

The first and third of these papers describe means by which Prof. Rood's flicker method of photometry may be applied to colored lights, as, for example, those of incandescent lamps, and give experimental data showing the accuracy of the method.

The second and fourth are of more immediate interest to students of color-vision. In the second paper are given results of measurements by the flicker method of the relative brightness of red and green lights as seen by observers known to be defective in the vision of red as compared with the brightness of the same colors as seen by Prof. Rood himself. The differences are of striking amount, the color-blind observers finding the red and green lights respectively about 20%, and 85% as bright as they seemed to Prof. Rood, on the assumption that he and the other observers were equally sensitive to violet blue. Another observer, partially red blind, saw red about 63% as bright as Prof. Rood. The fourth paper gives the results of tests by the same method upon the eyes of "normal" observers. These also showed distinct differences in the relative brightness with which they saw red, green, and violet blue, though the degree of difference was in most cases less than even with the green in the former cases. Classified with reference to green, they form two pretty distinct groups: one in which green is weak compared with red and violet blue, and the other in which it is stronger than either. It would seem that Prof. Rood has here under investigation the same differences of "normal" vision as